

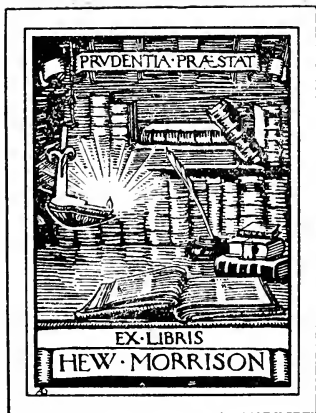


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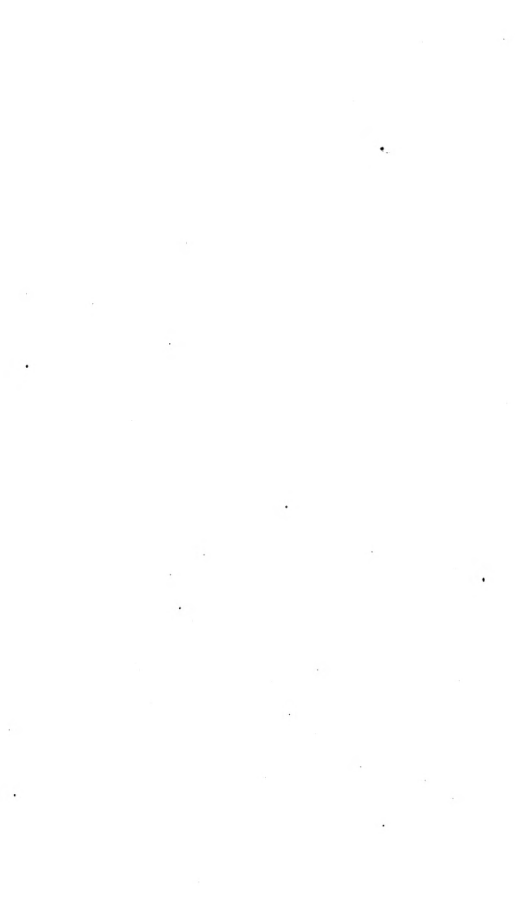
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“MACS”

IN

GALLOWAY.

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PRELIMINARY NOTE.

HAVING obtained access to a good many additional documents and papers, and also having gone carefully through the Indices to the Exchequer Rolls, Register of Privy Council, Calendar of Documents, &c., in the Register Office, Edinburgh, since the first list of “Maes in Gallo-way” was printed, and thereby having obtained a considerable number of additional names, I have thought it worth while printing another and more complete list,—the former one having been printed only for private circulation, and limited to comparatively few copies.

It has been suggested by various friends that in bringing out a new list, names having one origin should be classified, as was done in the former list, in a few instances, merely by way of example—but having gone into the subject more particularly, I found that the difficulties in carrying out this sug-

gestion are in most cases insurmountable. It is impossible in the great majority of cases to trace back to remote times, names as they are now written, through the various changes they have undergone, to the form in which they at first appeared; and it has been thought better in the present list to avoid any attempt of this kind; so in place of attempting any classification, the names are all printed in one uniform type, and any interested in the subject can classify them under what appears their most probable origin. There are many different opinions amongst those who have studied the subject as to what names really come from the same source, *e.g.*, some say M'Kuffie or M'Guffie, is the same as M'Cuffock or M'Guffock; others say they are derived from a different source; at the best we can only say, in the great majority of cases, it is *probable* that such and such names have the same origin. On the other hand, there are names differently spelt which can be easily identified as the same, *e.g.*, M'Alach, M'Hulach, M'Kulagh, &c., with the modern form M'Culloch; and there are also names, apparently totally different, which are undoubtedly from the same source, *e.g.*, M'Gilwhame, M'Ilwhan and M'Lean all from Mac-Gille Eoin (son of the servant of John), see “Concerning some Gills” on page 27.

I have to express my obligations to Professor Mackinnon and Mr M'Kerlie (author of “Lands and their Owners in Galloway”), and to Mr J. Maitland Thomson, for some interesting details embodied in some of the Notes.

P. D.

CARGEN, 1888.

“MACS” IN GALLOWAY.

I HAVE for long remarked the unusual number of names in Galloway with the prefix M', Mc, Mac, and sometimes Mak (this latter form is only found in earlier times). Many of the names are very curious, and some of them by no means euphonious in the “Sassenach” ear. These prefixes in the olden records appear to have been used indifferently. It is quite common to find all the forms used, in reference to the same person in one deed, as for instance M'Millan, MacMillan, Macmillan, &c. (Register of Synod of Galloway, 1664-71); so throughout the following lists of Galloway Macs I have for convenience used only the form M'. My attention has again recently been called to the subject while reading works and documents connected with Galloway history. I commenced making a list of names with the prefix, but was quite unprepared for the large number I have come across. *

* Note 1.

The names are divided into two lists, the first being the names not found after A.D. 1700, and the second list are the names found from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the present time. It is quite possible names put down in the first list, still exist in Galloway—under a different spelling many do occur, as will easily be recognised. I do not by any means claim this to be a complete enumeration of the Macs in Galloway. Some names no doubt have escaped my observation. I have referred, however, to as many books and documents as I could obtain access to, and have tried to make the list as complete as possible.

It is quite beyond any intention I ever had to enter upon any detailed philological or genealogical questions regarding the origin and derivation of names. Little more than the bare lists are given, with a few explanatory notes. They may interest some curious in matters of this kind, and may perhaps amuse others, who may learn, probably for the first time, that this district appears to have been populated much earlier than has been generally supposed, as is *clearly proved* by the fact that M'Noahs are still to be found in Galloway!

Prior to the tenth century Galloway formed part of the Bernecian or Northumbrian Kingdom. At that period we find the name Galwydel (British) or

Gallgaihel (Gaelic) first given to the district. It is called Gallwegea in 1124 in a charter granted by Earl David (afterwards David I.) to the monks of Selkirk, and at various times has gone under the names of Gallweia, Gallwallia, Galway, Galdea,* &c. Originally this district comprised all the country lying between the Clyde and the Solway.

In the time of the Romans it was peopled by two great Celtic tribes, the Novantæ and Selgovæ, the former occupying the country to the west of the Dee, and the latter the country to the east of that river. After the collapse of the Anglo-Saxon influence—about the end of the eighth century—large invasions of the Irish Picts or Scots took place, who settled in Galloway. Norsemen, Danes, and other races invaded and settled in the district at various times, intermixed with the original inhabitants, and founded many of the principal families. Afterwards we find a large number of the inhabitants of Argyle, who were driven out of their country by an invasion of the Irish Picts, settling in Galloway. Later on the rulers of Galloway acknowledged the English sovereigns as their Lords-Superior; many of the strongholds and castles in the district were garrisoned by the English, and many Normans settled in the country.

* Note 2.

Finally, after the fall of the Douglasses, Galloway became incorporated with the Scottish Kingdom.

The above sketch is sufficient to show what a mixture of races have from time to time been introduced into the district, and to account for the variety of names of different origins which are found in Galloway. The *foundation* of the population was Gaelic.

The number of names of quite different origins, each belonging to different races, with the prefix Mac in the comparatively limited district of Galloway, is very remarkable. This apparently has arisen from the very general custom which seems to have prevailed amongst a large proportion of the immigrants into the district in former times, assuming the prefix when they settled in the country, or by their descendants doing so, either affixing the Mac to the surname or Christian name of the parent. This custom seems to have prevailed much more extensively than elsewhere. The Irish immigrants dropped the O and assumed the Mac, as in O'Grady now M'Grady, O'Shane now M'Shane, O'Carrol, now M'Kerl, M'Kerlie; O'Dowd, now M'Dade, and in many other instances.* Many *outside* names have the favourite prefix, such as Murray, Hutchison, Day, Grimes, Innis, Candlish,

* Note 3.

&c. ; and in Christian names we find the prefix attached to Adam, Andrew, Henry, George, Robert, William, and many others. Even female names have not escaped the addition, as M'Janet, or M'Jannet.*

In the lists now given of the Galloway Macs, considerable deductions must be made as indicating the *original* number of names with this prefix. Many names in use now which have one origin, have, during the lapse of time, been so altered by different ways of spelling as to be hardly recognisable. The different ways in which the same name was spelt in the old times were innumerable. The method adopted was purely *phonetic*, and the name was spelt apparently just as it sounded to the person writing it down. The name M'Culloch, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, we find from "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials," is spelt Mack-culloche (of Mochrame), M'Culloche (of Cardoness), M'Cullocht (of Druideny), also M'Cullocht and M'Kulagh. The original name appears to have been Culuhach, without the prefix. Many other names originating from one source have changed in the course of time from different ideas of spelling and other causes. One instance of this may suffice.† A further reduction must be made in names in which the final letter of the Mac (c) is added to

* Note 4.

† Note 5.

the name—*e.g.*, M'Clurg—M'Lurg, M'Clelland—M'Lelland or M'Lellan, M'Creath—M'Raith, &c.; and also in some cases by the addition of K as the initial letter of the name—*e.g.*, M'Knacht—M'Nacht, M'Kilvaine—M'Ilvaine, &c. Still, with all these allowances, there are a remarkable number of different Macs in Galloway.

It would have extended the list beyond all reasonable bounds had all the different ways of spelling the same name been given. A sufficient number have been put down to show the very loose idea of orthography which prevailed more particularly in old times, and the way in which names have changed. More scope has been given in this respect in the names in the more recent list, as many of the various spellings have come down to recent times, and are now established as different names, and held by quite different families—some are so much altered as to be hardly recognisable as emanating from the same source. The only name of any note which has settled down to one uniform method of spelling appears to be M'Culloch. In the earlier times no name appears in which so many different spellings were used. A few dates are attached to some of the names which appear in the thirteenth century.

Inah Bryn, Ofcs. 1509

LIST I.

Names not found after 1700.

Names marked thus * * appear in the Ragman Roll

A.D. 1296

Come

A

M'Alach
,, Alexander
,, Almont
,, Alpy
,, Annay
,, Artney
,, Auchan

B

M'Beth (1300)
,, Birtny
,, Bray-er
,, Brek-ic
,, Breny
,, Bretun
,, Broom

C

M'Cadu
,, Caireudy
,, Cairell-ill
,, Cairtie-ney
,, Calligane
,, Cambil
,, Carlie
,, Carres
,, Carsane
,, Carvell
,, Cathy

M'Cauchie
,, Cavers
,, Chaquhirky
,, Charry
,, Clamburgh
,, Clannerach-ock
,, Clanochan
,, Clave
,, Clead
,, Clin
,, Clino
,, Clog
,, Clorgan
,, Cluie
,, Coignache
,, Come
,, Conyge
,, Corbet
,, Cord
,, Creight
,, Crerick
,, Cristyne-in
,, Crochat
,, Crony
,, Croskrai
,, Croune
,, Cruterach
,, Crynnill
,, Cuffok * *
,, Cullnan
,, Culzile
,, Culyeame
,, Cwynnyn

Come

1580

"MACS" IN GALLOWAY.

13

D

M'Delly
 „ Donal
 „ Dowyl **
 „ Dowgal
 „ Dowille
 „ Dualen
 „ Duhile

E

✓ M'Effet
 „ Ethe (1296)
 „ Ewyn

F

✓ M'Fadrick
 „ Frynnaye

G

✓ M'Gachen **
 „ Galdalie
 „ Garmorie
 „ Gathe
 „ Ge
 „ Geachan
 „ Geith
 „ Geores
 „ Giblechyn
 „ Gilblaan
 „ Gilboythy-tur
 „ Gilerist
 „ Gilendres
 „ Gilguyn ✓
 „ Gilhauck-eh
 „ Gilhernie-inc
 „ Gillauenan
 „ Gilleconil (1296)
 „ Gillelane
 „ Gille-Reue (1299)
 „ Gillewinin

M'Gilleucras (1296)

„ Gillherf (1296)
 „ Gilmotha (1296)
 „ Gilmuk
 „ Gilouarte
 „ Gilrilly
 „ Gilroy
 „ Gilwillnocht
 „ Gilwyan
 „ Glynch
 „ Grem-ym
 „ Guicston
 „ Gy-ey
 „ Gympsor

H

M'Haffine
 „ Hans
 „ Hatteries
 „ Heid
 „ Hensack
 „ Horrad
 „ Hou
 „ Hulach
 „ Hutchison

I

M'Ilane
 „ Ifatrick
 „ Ilhanche
 „ Ilvenie
 „ Ilmartin
 „ Ilmorrow
 „ Ilnac
 „ Ilquhonic
 „ Ilvaick
 „ Ilveen
 „ Inlorrie

J

M'Jedrow
 „ Joir

K

M'Kan (1260)
 „ Karale
 „ Karnathan
 „ Kartine
 „ Kein
 „ Kell-i
 „ Kenedy (1260)
 „ Kneishe
 „ Kerin
 „ Kevin
 „ Kewat
 „ Kilchaff
 „ Kilguiny
 „ Kilhauchie
 „ Kilmun
 „ Kilra
 „ Kilstane
 „ Kim
 „ Kinlenie
 „ Kinnistre
 „ Kinteyre
 „ Kislagh
 „ Kissoge
 „ Kittyr
 „ Kneishe
 „ Koun
 „ Kroun
 „ Kuffic
 „ Kulogh
 „ Kulane
 „ Ky
 „ Kynie-y
 „ Kynquhonale
 „ Kyntagart

L

M'Lamrok-broch
 „ Lamry
 „ Leichsum

M'Leinwra
 „ Lenechen
 „ Lolan
 „ Lumphere
 „ Lurke **
 „ Lyn

M

M'Maccus *
 „ Manstoun - ne
 „ Mecham
 „ Mollane
 „ Monauch
 „ Monhathe
 „ Mulyeon
 „ Munzie
 „ Munzies †
 „ Murday
 „ Murie
 „ Myane ✓ 1510
 „ Mychen

N

M'Naght **
 „ Narachan
 „ Nichol
 „ Nir
 „ Nod
 „ Norries

O

M'Odali
 „ Ofcoe

P

M'Phedderis †
 „ Phredice ‡

* Note 6.

† Note 7.

‡ Note 8.

Q

M'Qhna
,, Qua
,, Querne
,, Quben
,, Quhirt
,, Quhonyll
,, Quborter
,, Quhurk
,, Quuhin
,, Qwhanye

R

M'Rerik
,, Ricker
,, Robin
,, Rori (1298)
,, Rowat

S

M'Salni-vi **
,, Skele
,, Staffen

T

M'Thorstayn

U

M'Ubin
,, Ulaghe **
,, Undell
,, Ur

W

M'Ward
,, Whae
,, Wilhane
,, Wren-Ren

Y

M'Ynneil
,, Ylhauch
,, Ynnan

LIST II.

Names which appear after A.D. 1700.

A

M'Adam
 ✓ „ Aewach
 „ Alear
 „ Allister
 „ Alpin
 „ Andrew
 „ Annally
 „ Arthur
 „ Aulay-ey
 „ Avery
 „ Avoy

B

M'Blain
 „ Bartney
 „ Briar-yar
 „ Bryde-ide
 „ Burney-ie

C

M'Caa
 „ Cabe
 „ Caffery-ie
 „ Cackey
 „ Caig
 „ Cairill
 „ Call
 „ Cally-ie-ey
 „ Callum
 „ Cammon
 „ Candlish
 „ Cane
 „ Cann

M'Cardle
 „ Cargo
 „ Carlie
 „ Cartie
 „ Carty
 „ Cartney
 „ Caskie
 „ Caul-ll
 „ Caun
 „ Caw
 „ Cavery
 „ Cheyne
 „ Cheyneston
 „ Chlery-ory
 „ Chrystal
 „ Clacharty
 „ Clachrie
 „ Clatchie
 „ Clauchrie
 „ Clay
 „ Clean
 „ Cleary
 „ Clelland-an-en
 „ Clement-ens
 „ Clintock-nik-ton
 „ Clive
 „ Cloe
 „ Clory
 „ Clumpha
 „ Clune
 „ Clung
 „ Clure
 „ Clurg
 „ Cluskey-ie
 „ Clymont
 „ Coid

M'Coll
 „ Colm
 „ Comb-ie
 „ Comish
 „ Conchie-y-que
 „ Confleur
 „ Connel-l
 „ Connochie
 „ Connon
 „ Convel
 „ Coom
 „ Corkill
 „ Cormick-ock-ack
 „ Cornick-ack-ock ✓
 „ Corquindale
 „ Cosh
 „ Coskry-ie
 „ Coul-l
 „ Court
 „ Courtney
 „ Courtie-ee-y-ney
 „ Cowan
 „ Cowell
 „ Coy
 „ Crabin
 „ Crackan
 „ Crae-ea
 „ Craith
 „ Craken
 „ Craw
 „ Creadie-edie
 „ Creary
 „ Creath
 „ Crindle ✓
 „ Crindlestone
 „ Cringle
 „ Crink
 „ Cririe
 „ Crocket
 „ Cron-e
 „ Crond
 „ Crorie-y
 „ Croskry

M'Cruik
 „ Cubbin-ing
 „ Culloch
 „ Currah-ach
 „ Cutcheon.

D

M'Dade
 „ Dairmid
 „ David-itt
 „ Day
 „ Dearmid
 „ Dermid
 „ Dill ✓
 „ Donald
 „ Donough
 „ Donall
 „ Dougal
 „ Dowall
 „ Dowel
 „ Duff

E

M'Elligatt
 „ Elshiner
 „ Envoy
 „ Evoy
 „ Ewan
 „ Ewen
 „ Ewing

F

M'Fadion
 „ Fadzeon-an-yeen
 „ Faisan
 „ Farlane
 „ Fee-ie
 „ Fegan-Fa-gg
 „ Fredrick
 „ Ferran
 „ Frizzle-el*

* Note 9.

G

M'Gaa
 „ Gachie
 „ Gahan
 „ Gairey
 „ Garl
 „ Garey
 „ Garry
 „ Garvie-y
 „ Gauchie
 „ Garity
 „ Garva
 „ Gavin
 „ Gaw
 „ Gee
 „ Geoch 1743
 „ George
 „ Ghee-ie
 „ Gibbuie
 „ Gibbon
 „ Gibney
 „ Gill
 „ Gillavree
 „ Gillivary
 „ Gillwhame
 „ Gilp
 „ Ginley
 „ Ginn
 „ Ginnis
 „ Girr
 „ Givern-in
 „ Ghie
 „ Glashan
 „ Glathery
 „ Glennan-on
 „ Glyn-nn
 „ Gomerall
 „ Gomery*
 „ Gore
 „ Gouffuly
 „ Gough
 „ Govaney-nn

M'Govern

„ Gowan
 „ Grachen
 „ Grady-ie
 „ Grath
 „ Graw
 „ Greary
 „ Gregor
 „ Grevey
 „ Gribbon
 „ Grimes
 „ Guckin
 „ Guffie
 „ Guffie
 „ Guffoc
 „ Guffock
 „ Guffog
 „ Guigan-ggan
 „ Guinnies
 „ Guire
 „ Gunnion
 „ Gurk
 „ Gurl

H

M'Haffie

„ Hallum
 „ Hannay
 „ Harg
 „ Harry-ie
 „ Hattie
 „ Henry
 „ Holland
 „ Holm-e

I

M'Illwham

„ Ilvie
 „ Ilurick
 „ Ilvraith

* Montgomery.

M‘Ilwee
 „ Ilwine
 „ Ilwraith-ick
 „ Ilwrith
 „ Inally
 „ Indoe
 „ Indore
 „ Inenrry
 „ Innes
 „ Intosh
 „ Intyre
 „ Iver
 „ Ivors

J

M‘Janet-nnet
 „ Jerrow
 „ Jore-ie
 „ Jury

K

M‘Kaig
 „ Kail
 „ Kan-ne
 „ Kay
 „ Keachie
 „ Kean
 „ Keand
 „ Kee
 „ Kechnie
 „ Keith
 „ Kell
 „ Kelvie
 „ Ken
 „ Kendrick
 „ Kenna-n
 „ Kenzie *
 „ Keowan
 „ Kergo
 „ Kerchar

M‘Kerl
 „ Kerlie
 „ Kerrow
 „ Ketchie
 „ Ketterick
 „ Keur-ar
 „ Kevers
 „ Kie
 „ Kill
 „ Killop-s
 „ Killrick
 „ Kilvain
 „ Kin
 „ Kinnel-ll
 „ Kinna-ey-ie
 „ Kinnou
 „ Kintre
 „ Kinstry
 „ Kinven
 „ Kirdle-ale
 „ Kissock
 „ Kitrick-tt
 „ Kitterick
 „ Kivers
 „ Knight
 „ Kormock
 „ Kune
 „ Kye

L

M‘Lachlan
 „ Lachrie
 „ Lardy
 „ Laren
 „ Larty
 „ Latchie
 „ Lauchlan
 „ Laurin
 „ Lay
 „ Lean
 „ Lees

* Note 10.

M'Lehose
 ,, Lellan *
 ,, Lennan
 ,, Leod
 ,, Levy
 ,, Linton
 ,, Lintock
 ,, Lory-ie
 ,, Loughlin
 ,, Lumppha-fa
 ,, Lung
 ,, Lure

M

M'Mahon
 ,, Manus
 ,, Martin
 ,, Master
 ,, Math
 ,, Meekan-in
 ,, Meeking
 ,, Meikan
 ,, Michkan
 ,, Michan
 ,, Michael
 ,, Miken
 ,, Millan
 ,, Millay
 ,, Minn
 ,, Minnock
 ,, Morin-e
 ,, Morlachan
 ,, Morlan-and
 ,, Monnies-onies
 ,, Morriner-ane
 ,, Muldroch-row
 ,, Mullan
 ,, Murdo
 ,, Murdoch
 ,, Murkie

M'Murray-ie
 ,, Murtrie
 ,, Myn

N

M'Nab
 ,, Nae
 ,, Nair
 ,, Nairn
 ,, Nally-ie
 ,, Nacht
 ,, Naight
 ,, Namie-ee
 ,, Naught
 ,, Naughton
 ,, Nay
 ,, Neel
 ,, Neight
 ,, Neil-ll
 ,, Neillie
 ,, Nerney
 ,, Nichol
 ,, Night
 ,, Nillie
 ,, Nish
 ,, Noah
 ,, Noe

O

M'Olear
 ,, Onochie
 ,, Oriston

P

M'Phail
 ,, Phater
 ,, Pherson
 ,, Phee

* Note 11.

4.21.120 122 m

Q

M'Quade-aid
 „ Quaker
 „ Quarrie-y
 „ Quarter
 „ Que
 „ Queen
 „ Quhae
 „ Quhan
 „ Quhenzie
 „ Quie
 „ Quire
 „ Quiggan
 „ Quill-an
 „ Quilliam
 „ Quhir
 „ Quistin-on
 „ Quoid

R

M'Rae
 „ Raith
 „ Rath
 „ Readie
 „ Reikie
 „ Roark
 „ Robert-s
 „ Rorie
 „ Rostie

S

M'Shane
 „ a'Shennan *
 „ Sherry
 „ Skeoch

M'Skimmin-ing
 „ Sloy
 „ Story
 „ Sweyn

T

M'Taggart
 „ Taldroch
 „ Tear-ee-ier
 „ Turk

V

M'Van-e
 „ Vea-ee
 „ Vean
 „ Veigh
 „ Vicar-cc
 „ Vinnie
 „ Vittie-tae

W

M'Walker
 „ Waters-tt
 „ Whan
 „ What
 „ Whinnie
 „ Whir-rr
 „ Whirter
 „ Whister
 „ William

Y

M'Yan

* Note 12.

NOTES.

Note 1.—By a computation I have made, it appears the percentage of names commencing with “Mac,” “Mc,” and “M’,” in all Scotland, is about 10·5 per cent; in Galloway it is 19·48 per cent. (Wigtonshire, 23·75 per cent.; Stewarty, 15·2 per cent.) No doubt, taking some of the purely Highland districts, the percentage of names with the prefix “Mac” will be found greater than in Galloway; but no one district containing an equal population to that of Galloway, will, I think, be found to have so great a percentage.

Note 2.—Some writers derive the name Galloway from Galdus, King of the Scots (A.D. 84). Others say the name is derived from Gael, and the Anglo-Saxon “waeg,” bay—the bay of the Gael.—*Murray’s Literary History of Galloway.*

Note 3.—In ancient times the O was written “Ua;” thus, after the defeat of the Ulideans by the Dal-Araidhe at Ard-Achadh (Ardagh, Antrim), A.D. 1095, Lochlainn Ua Cairill fled to Galloway: his immediate descendant was Mec-Mac Charil (Mec, according to O’Brian, means grand-child), then appears Rad,(Randolph) Makeral; afterwards the name appears as M’Cairill, M’Karale M’Carole, M’Carlie, the ancestors of the present M’Kerlies. From a name which appears in the list, “M’Olear,” it seems it was not always the case that the “O” was dropped when the “Mac” was assumed; the name is evidently the

common Irish name O’Leary, the “O” being retained when the “Mac” was added. M’O’Calmery and M’O’neill are names which appear in old documents in Scotland.

Note 4.—The idea of prefixing Mac before a name for the purpose of ingratiating oneself with the majority appears to be not quite extinguished. In an article which lately appeared in *St James’s Gazette*, headed “Colonial Edinburgh” (Dunedin, New Zealand), a story is told of a Chinaman who, in sending in a tender to the Town Council for some work to be executed, putting Mac before his name, “cutely” considering the authorities would prefer a fellow-countryman.

The tendency to alter names still exists; a man in Glenluce whose name was M’Quhenzie, his son altered to M’Kenzie; a man in Inch parish signed himself “M’Kenzie or M’Whinnie”; another man, when of the name of Conchie, had a son who signed himself M’Kechnie. Montgomery is called Garmory in some districts; M’Dougal, Madole, and many similar instances are to be found. Careless writing, in omitting the “’” after the “M,” has changed M’Ilroy to Milroy, M’Ilvain to Milvain, &c. Changes such as these are not likely to be perpetuated as different names now-a-days; the Registers of School Boards, Voters’ Lists, Valuation Rolls, &c., come into force to prevent this tendency.

Note 5.—As an instance of the changes names have undergone, Owen may be given. The first mention of the name in Galloway is that of Owen Galvus, in the beginning of the eleventh century, “and this name is perpetuated in Galloway in the shapes of Owen, M’Ewen, M’Kean, M’Keonne, M’Cowan, M’Gowan, &c., all of which are substantially the same.—*Galloway Register*.

Note 6.—M’Maccus. I have only once come across this name in the many works and documents I have looked

through. Maccus is a Norse or Scandanavian name, and is generally supposed to be the original name of the Maxwell family, and that the original family of Maccus assumed the name Maccuswell (hence Maxwell) before coming to this part of Scotland about A.D. 1220. We find, however, in Domesday Book, A.D. 1086, Mackeswelle, with land and domicile in Devonshire, from whom this family may possibly derive. M'Maccus can hardly derive from this source; most probably from some Norseman who settled in the district at an early date.

Note 7.—M'Munzie and M'Munzies probably derive from different sources; the first may be from Mungo—the vulgar pronunciation of which is often *Munggy*—and it is hard to believe how so popular a saint as St Mungo was in the south-west of Scotland, and by no means an uncommon name, could have escaped having the “Mac” appended to it in Galloway. The latter name points to Menzies as its source; the careless way in which names were written and pronounced in early times, makes the change of the vowel more than probable.

Note 8.—M'Phederics. Most probably an altered spelling of Phadrig or Phadric, the old Irish form of Patrick. Two persons of the name of M'Fedrics appear in an Ayrshire appraising jury in 1587.

Note 9.—M'Frizzle. This name is undoubtedly one of the many forms in which Fraser was spelt in old times. I am indebted to the kindness of a friend, than whom there is no better authority on this subject, for the information in this note, and insert it principally for the purpose of showing in how many different ways names were formerly spelt, and how they alter in the course of time. In the three vols. of the Great Seal Register, now printed (1424 to 1580), this name is spelt in twenty-five different ways, of which sixteen end with *l* or *le*; it is suf-

Wm. Fraser

ficient to instance Frissell and Frysale. All branches of the Scotch Frasers occasionally spelt their names with *l* instead of *r* at this time. “It appears there were Frasers in France and England as well as here. In Scotland the *normal* spelling from the first was Fraser, in England Fresel, in France Frezel, and the *l* in the Scotch name comes from either English or French influence—from the date at which it is commonest, I would say French. At all events, the ancestor of your M‘Frizzle may have been either a Scotch Fraser or a member of the French or English branch of the family.” Frizell and Friswell occur in the London Directory. Frissel appears amongst the old Galloway names.

Note 10.—M‘Kenzie. The ordinary way of pronouncing this name—*i.e.*, sounding the “*z*”—is undoubtedly a lowland corruption. Gaelic scholars do not pronounce the “*z*” as is generally done, but as if it was “*y*”; in some old charters the name appears as M‘Keneth. The origin of the name is Mac-Coinneach (son of Kenneth); and the various forms of the name found in Galloway—M‘Kenna, M‘Kinney, M‘Whinnie, M‘Quhenzie (“*z*,” silent or as “*y*”), &c.—approach much more nearly to the proper pronunciation of the name.

Note 11.—M‘Lellan, M‘Clelland, and Gilfillan, undoubtedly derive from St Faelan-Faolan (St Fillan). One of our most eminent Celtic scholars writes me, saying—“‘*Fl*,’ as you know, a silent, and our Gaelic pronunciation of M‘Lellan, and especially of the accented vowel in the penult, places the matter, even if there was no other evidence, beyond reasonable doubt.” Some hold that M‘Lellan and M‘Lennan derive from the same source, but this appears quite untenable.

Note 12.—M‘A‘Shennan. A good many names in Galloway in earlier times are found with the prefix *A’*, such

as A'Corson, A'Hannay, A'Shannane, &c. Some have thought this prefix is the same as *Ap* (the son of), and points to a Cynric origin ; but it seems more probable it is merely the same as *de*. We find de Hannath of Sorbie (with M'Dowalls and M'Cullochs) in the “Ragman Roll” (1296), afterwards A'Hannah (1484), and later on Hanny, all of Sorbie. We have thus the complete series of prefixes in one name, viz.—de Hannath, A'Hannah, M'Hannay, now generally Hannay and Hannah. The *de* and the *Mac* appear at times to have been used indifferently—*e.g.*, de Guffock. M'Guffock, &c.

CONCERNING SOME “GILS.”

THE origin of many names commencing with “Gil” or “Gill” forms an interesting chapter in the etymology of proper names. Gil is from Gille (Gaelic) or Giolla (Irish)—a servant. After the introduction of Christianity into Scotland and Ireland, many persons, from religious feelings, assumed names indicating themselves as the servants of God, Christ, various Saints of the Church, &c., such as Gille-Dia (Gilday), the servant of God; Giolla Phadric (Gillpatrick), the servant of St Patrick, and so on. These names at first were merely assumed by individuals, and, generally speaking, did not take the form of what we know as surnames until long afterwards. The prefix Gille and Giolla (I) were in use before the Christian era in Scotland and Ireland, as in Gille-Righ (Gilray), the servant of the King; Giolla-Marra (Gilavary) the servant of the Sea, &c.; but the introduction of Christianity into the country gave an immense impetus to the assumption of this prefix, and many totally new names throughout Scotland and Ireland were introduced. When “Mac” was assumed as another prefix before the “Gill,” apparently to obviate the harsh sound of the two consonants “c” and “g” coming together, the “G” in Gil was slurred over, and in most cases dropped entirely, taking the form of “Il,” and in many cases only the “L” was retained, as, for instance, M’Ilroy (Mac-Gille-Ruadh), son of the servant of the Red (one), &c.; and in names where only the “L” was retained, as in M’Lellan (Mac-Gille-Foelan), son of the servant of St Fillan; and in numerous other cases. The dropping of the “G” and “Gi” did not always take place, as we have existing names spelt in the three different ways, and, however different they may appear to some, are derived from the same source; as, for example, M’Gillwham, M’Ilwham, M’Lean (Mac-Gille-Eoin), son of the servant of John. Many other similar instances might be given,

A few names with the prefix "Gil," "Gill," are given below, with the Gaelic and Irish forms of the names from which they are derived. P. D

Gildea,.....	}	Servant of God....	{	Dia.
Gilday				Dhe (I).
Gilchrist	}	,, ,, Christ	{	Criosd.
Gilchreest.....				Cristh (I).
Gilchroist.....				
Giljosa	}	,, ,, Jesus.....	{	Iosa.
Gillies... ..				
Gilmarty	,, ,, Mary			Mairi.
Gileath	}	,, ,, The Prophet.....	{	Faidh.
Gilathe				
Gilfoyle	,, ,, St Paul.....	{	Pòl.	
			Phaoil (I).	
Gilzean	}	,, ,, St John	{	Eoin, Jain.
Gillian				
Gillon				
Gilmartin	,, ,, St Martin.....			Mairtean.
Gillanders	,, ,, St Andrew			Aindrea.
Gillpatrick.....	,, ,, St Patrick.. ..	{	Padruig.	
			Phadric(I).	
Gilbert	,, ,, St Bride (Bridget) Bride.			
Gilfillan	,, ,, St Fillan.....			Faolan.
Gillespie	,, ,, The Bishop.....			Espuig.
Gilsenan	,, ,, St Senan or Senanus.			
*Gilray.....	,, ,, The King.....			Rìgh.
Gilroy.....	,, ,, The Red (one).....			Ruadh.
Gilavarry	,, ,, The Sea.....			Marra (I).
+Gilmore.....	}	,, ,, The Great (one)...	{	Mòr.
+Gilmour.....				
Gilligan.....	,, ,, Owen or Eugene..	{	Aoghan.	
			Eogan.	
Gillhooly.....	}	From Giollamhail (I).	{	
Gillooly.....				pronounced Gilloowil (servant like).

* Some authorities say Gilray is the same as Gilroy, from "Ruadh" (red), but the assumption of the name "Servant of the King" appears to be very probable.

† These names, when of Irish origin, would probably come from Marra.

(I) Indicates Irish words.







